

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

***Please replace the paragraph beginning page 15, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph.***

As noted above, in an optical disc recording parameter determining method that reads standard recording pulse parameters from a writable optical disc having standard recording pulse parameters prerecorded to a specific area thereof, and sets the recording pulse parameters of the recording and reproducing device for reading and writing data, the optical disc recording parameter determining method according to the present invention can reduce the effects of variation in the characteristics of the writable optical disc and the recording and reproducing device. In addition, good recording characteristics can be achieved even if there is a difference between the optical disc characteristics and the standard recording pulse parameters of the optical disc to which standard recording pulse parameters are prerecorded to a specific area thereof. Therefore, the invention has the effect of improving yield in the mass production of optical discs and recording and reproducing devices, improving product quality, and reducing cost.

***Please replace the paragraph beginning page 25, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph.***

The second step attempts writing data to the optical disc using the standard recording pulse parameters. To accomplish this, the laser spot of the head 3 is first moved to a writable track on the optical disc 1. The pattern generating means 15 generates a random signal 16 from the random pattern generator 15a as the recording pattern. The above-note standard recording pulse parameters 10 are applied directly as recording pulse parameter setting 18 without correction by the recording pulse parameter correcting means 24. The recording compensator 17 converts the random signal 16 to multipulse data 19 based on the recording pulse parameter setting. As shown in Fig. 8, for example, when a 6Ts4Tm (a 6T space and following 4T mark) signal is contained in the random signal 16, the leading edge of the recording pulse for the 4T mark is shifted +4 ns in the time base direction based on the values in table (B) of Fig. 6. As further shown in Fig. 8, when a 4Tm6Ts (a 4T mark and following 6T ~~mark~~ space) signal is contained in the random signal 16, the edge of the last recording pulse for the 4T mark is

shifted -25 ns in the time base direction based on the values in table (E) of Fig. 6. This shifting of the first and last pulses can cause the entire pulse to shift or the leading edge of each pulse. The multipulse data 19 in which the first pulse and last pulse are thus shifted is converted in the laser driving means 20 to current 21 for driving the laser, and supplied to head 3. The head 3 then records to a writable track.